

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Current Commitments of Film Production Branch

DD / S R E G I S T R Y

FROM:

Chief, ISS
1036, CofC

EXTENSION

NO.

FILE

Journal 11.3

DATE

26 October 1972

25X1

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. DDTR

27 Oct 72 AH

Per your request.

2.



1 to 2: per your request & for the imp of the DDS.

3.

Mr. Hattis

27 OCT 1972

[Signature]

4.

Mr. Coffey

NOTED 30 NOV

2 to 4:

As you requested -

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

26 October 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Training

SUBJECT: Current Commitments of Film Production Branch

1. The first priority is the overhead reconnaissance project history being made for OSP/DDS&T. This film which involves filming on location in New England and the west coast is targeted for completion in January 1973.

2. Although the OSP film will dominate the Branch's workload for the next few months, work must be completed on the revised Risk of Capture film. This involves filming some visual aids which are being produced and a few additional sequences which do not involve [redacted] Once the filming is complete the film must be edited.

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3. Pending is a film to be made of Mr. Lundahl and the NPIC story. Its production has not yet been specifically scheduled but it has an urgency because of the DCI's interest in having it made.

4. There are a number of OTR film projects which await production and will be done when we can line them up. They are in no hard and fast order of priority:

a. two scripts for the Senior Seminar (which may be by videotape)

b. A film or video record of [redacted] lectures. This has been put back until [redacted] gets six months feedback from his course.

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- c. Approximately ten films or segments of films which can be made for operations training e.g., countersurveillance.

- d. An RI procedures film to be made

5. It is my intention to refuse outside commitments if we can and turn our attention to OTR requirements in the film and TV field.

Chief
Instructional Support Staff

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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When you have time
on Monday, please
see if our files contain
any policy papers
dealing with the Control
and level of Approval
of requests for
producing materials -
primarily by OTR.

Thanks -

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Someday someone (the I.G. ?) will have to do a thorough study of this.

In the meantime I ~~don't~~ believe OTH and OL Capabilities Complement each other and Combining them really would not achieve any conservation of resources.

P

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22 SEP 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Support

SUBJECT : Agency Film Making

REFERENCE : Routing Slip Note dtd 11 Aug 72 to AD/L fr DD/S,
same subject

1. In response to your request in referent note, this memorandum contains information on Agency film making within the Support Directorate and requests guidance as to what extent we should pursue this matter within the other Agency Directorates. Such request is contained in paragraph 6.

2. Within the Support Directorate, three components are involved in movie film from either a production, service, or requirement standpoint. These are the following:

Film Production Branch, Office of Training
Motion Picture Section, Printing Services Division, Office of Logistics
Technical Security Division, Office of Security

3. Film Production Branch, Office of Training: The primary function of the Film Production Branch is the making of movies for the Agency. Although its resources, facilities, and equipment are modest in comparison to normal commercial practice, this Branch has a basic capability to shoot movies either in its small studio or on location. The Chief of the Branch also has the professional expertise to serve as consultant or advisor on movies produced commercially for the Agency. A summary of the basic functions and resources of the Branch are included as Attachment 1. The Office of Training envisions this Branch as the focal point for all movies produced for the Agency. Since major Agency film productions are funded by the requiring components, however, such movies are often planned and produced independently by the

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SUBJECT: Agency Film Making

requiring components, and coordination with the Branch is either minimal, after the fact, or nonexistent. The Office of Training feels that the management of overall Agency movie costs and production quality would be substantially improved if all Agency movie requirements were coordinated with the Branch during the conceptual and planning stages.

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4. [redacted] Office of Logistics: The principal function of the [redacted] is to provide film duplication and processing services for the Agency. These include film printing, developing, editing, assembly, and sound mixing. As a result of its involvement in film services functions, this Section also has the capability to shoot film and on occasion assists the Film Production Branch in the actual shooting and producing of movies. A summary of the basic functions and resources of the Section are included as Attachment 2. A major customer of the services provided by this Section is the Central Reference Service which operates a film library and related reference activities for the Agency. Duplication of movie film for the Central Reference Service is often required and accomplished on an urgent, expedite basis.

5. Technical Security Division, Office of Security: Although this Division has no continuing movie production or service functions, it is currently involved in meeting a requirement for an indoctrination movie concerning the importance of security measures and precautions. This movie, entitled "Damage Report," is being produced commercially at a total cost of about \$100,000 and is 95 percent complete. Five other USIB agencies have an interest in the movie and are participating in meeting its cost. As a result the cost to be borne by this Agency is expected to be at the \$20,000 level. The Chief of the Film Production Branch, Office of Training, served as technical advisor and consultant to the Technical Security Division and the commercial producer during the shooting of the film. Since the Technical Security Division has no on-going, continuing function related to movie production or service, it has no equipment or resources permanently devoted to such efforts. The Division does have and uses certain movie-type equipment solely as technical investigative tools. Such equipment and its use are not, however, considered to be within the scope of this review.

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SUBJECT: Agency Film Making

6. During the course of this review, leads were obtained as to other Agency elements outside the Support Directorate which are likely to be involved in movie film production, services, or requirements. These are:

Office of Special Projects ¹

Central Reference Service ²

National Photographic Interpretation Center ³

Technical Services Division ³

Office of Research and Development ³

¹May have movie production requirements.

²May perform film services.

³May have movie producing capability and equipment.

Your note indicated that this review should be conducted "low key." Accordingly, guidance is requested as to whether we should take further action to explore the extent of Agency moviemaking activities within the other Agency Directorates.

John F. Blake
Director of Logistics

2 Atts

cc: OS/TD
OTR/ISS/FPB

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TAB

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Film Production Branch
Instruction Support Staff
Office of Training

Function:

Motion Picture Production

Resources:

Personnel (positions): GS-12
GS-10
Contract Script Writer (as needed)

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Funds Programmed (approx.):

Facilities and Equipment (900 sq. ft. total):

Studio w/installed lights
Control Room
Editing Room w/editing table and related equipment
Cameras (four)
Recorders, sound w/mikes
Dolleys (two)
Mike Booms (two)
Lights, portable

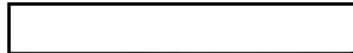
Production - FY 72:

45 hours of finished film programming
(Actual shooting ranges from four to eight times the amount of finished product.)

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Photographic Branch
Printing Services Division
Office of Logistics

Functions:

Film Printing
Processing (developing)
Editing and Assembly
Sound Mixing

Resources:

Personnel (positions): GS-12
GS-11
GS-09 (two)

25X1

Funds Programmed (approx.):



Facilities and Equipment (2,000 sq. ft. total):

Narration Booth
Mixing Studio - w/sound mixing console
Projection Room - w/two projectors and recorders
Editing Room - w/editing table
Film Printing Rooms (three) - w/film printers
Film Processing Room (developing)
Cameras (four)

Film Service Production - FY 72:

Printing	-	434,920 ft.
Processing	-	702,903 ft.
Sound	-	125,769 ft.
Shooting	-	2,125 ft.

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DO NOT WRITE
 FILE Personnel 11-3

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM			
UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL	
		SECRET	
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Acting Director of Logistics 1227 Ames Building		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6	cc: D/Training		
ACTION		DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
APPROVAL		DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT		FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION	SIGNATURE
Remarks: Frank - I've had a note for some time to ask about Agency film making - people, space, equipment, and extent and types of use. The attached stimulated me to ask for a look-see, low key and without too much effort or formality. Would you please lead? <div style="text-align: right;"> (signed) John W. Coffey John W. Coffey </div>			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
Deputy Director for Support 7-D-26			11 AUG 1972
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FORM NO. 1-67

237

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(40)

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DD/S:JWC:llc (11 August 1972)

Distribution:

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- 1 - DD/S Subject w/xcy att
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- 1 - DTR w/xcy att

Att: Newsclipping from the Washington Post dtd 10 Aug 72 subj: Federal Film -
Making Hit -- Waste and Duplication Found in U. S. FILM Programs

Millions Wasted, Rep. Goldwater Says**Federal Film-Making Hit**

By Haynes Johnson
and Jack Fuller

Washington Post Staff Writers

In the past two years the Defense Department cranked out 12 films, all on the same subject: "How to Brush Your Teeth!" Ten more films were produced from within the Pentagon in that period on another subject, venereal disease.

These, according to a highly critical report made public yesterday, by Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr. (R-Calif.), are among many examples of how the federal government is spending millions and millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money each year for the production of films and other audio-visual materials. The films and the equipment needed to produce them often are duplicated by other agencies, and the government itself does not seem to know just how much is being spent.

Even individual government agencies apparently do not know what is being produced or how much is being spent within their own departments.

It obviously adds up to another example of massive—and expensive—government bureaucracy that no one seems able to control, to say nothing of coordinating?

"When the question (of government production of films) was initially raised, I went to the Library of Congress and the Office of Management and Budget to inquire into the specifics of government audio-visual production," Goldwater said yesterday. "I asked them how much was being spent, how many tapes and films were being produced and the explanation of government policy regarding the hiring of professional performing and technical personnel."

"I soon discovered that no one had the answers to these questions."

Goldwater estimated that total government audio-visual expenditures in 1971 exceeded \$600 million. With the help of the General Accounting Office, Goldwater's

investigators determined that the government budgeted about \$35 million for audio-visual productions in 1971, but they found that 13 agencies and departments specifically questioned on the matter said they had spent at least \$120 million.

Then an investigator began a detailed probe into the Defense Department's expenditures. The Pentagon originally reported that it spent \$60.2 million on audio-visual programs in 1971, but Goldwater's investigator found that records showed an expenditure of more than \$214 million on the programs.

Defense Department spokesmen declined to comment until they had a chance to read and study Goldwater's report.

Goldwater, whose Los Angeles County congressional district includes some of the nation's largest motion picture and television production facilities, began an investigation of government-produced films last November. He was urged to make the investigation by the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) and its sister union, the Screen Actors Guild (SAG), as well as other unions in the entertainment and film production fields.

Yesterday Goldwater and leaders of AFTRA and SAG appeared jointly to make public findings of the 66-page report on the government's total production of radio and television tapes as well as motion picture and other audio-visual materials.

On the basis of Goldwater's investigation, the federal government now ranks as the nation's largest single producer in the radio-television-motion picture fields.

The report includes these findings:

- In their written responses to Goldwater, the 13 government agencies or departments investigated declared they had a total of \$15 million worth of audio-visual equipment. The investigation, however, showed that the Defense Department

alone has more than \$289 million worth of equipment.

- Within individual agencies there exists a great amount of duplication of production facilities and equipment. Six of the seven major agencies within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the report states, possess their own facilities and equipment.

- There has been no attempt on the federal level to standardize audio-visual equipment. The report, for instance, notes that many federal agencies, military and civilian, have purchased Sony video tape recorders. But Sony video half-or one-inch tapes recording in black and white are not compatible with standard two-inch recording and play-back equipment used by major networks and TV stations.

- Several agencies gave different figures for the total amounts spent on audio-visual productions. The Agriculture Department, for example, was contacted twice by the investigators and asked to provide the total funds spent for the fiscal years 1969, 1970 and 1971. Goldwater's investigators found "great discrepancies in both (Agriculture) reports which allege to report what in fact the department is spending in the production of audio-visual materials."

In 1969 alone, there was a discrepancy of \$310,000.

Another discrepancy was found within the Defense Department. In a Library of Congress summary, the Pentagon was reported spending about \$9.7 million for audio-visual activities. But in a written report filed with the Government Accounting Office, the Pentagon listed total expenditures at \$60.2 million—more than a \$50 million discrepancy.

In addition to attacking the government for waste and mismanagement in its audio-visual programming, Goldwater charged that by producing programs using their own studios, equipment and employees, the

government commits unfair labor practices.

John Gavin, an actor and president of SAG, said his industry is "in extreme danger of extinction" with high unemployment and many studios idle.

The government by "immoral and illegal" direct competition with the private audio-visual industry aggravates the industry's decline, he said.

"The government," Goldwater said, "has adopted a policy of not using professional personnel, particularly from the performing unions such as AFTRA and SAG. Instead, as my report documents, the various federal agencies and departments use secretaries and any other regular government employee that might be available."

By contracting with private audio-visual firms, Goldwater said, the government would get a higher quality product than it can produce itself. The increased expenditure on wages could be offset by streamlining the government's audio-visual operations to eliminate waste.

Goldwater made four recommendations:

1. That the government use private producers of audio-visual materials and programs more.

2. That the government pay everyone involved in its own audio-visual production or contract jobs the prevailing wage rate.

3. That the government eliminate duplication of programming and facilities.

4. That a federal Audio-Visual Coordination Board be created to insure that the government operates efficiently.

Goldwater has sent his report and recommendations to the White House, urging

that the President issue an executive order implementing the recommendations. If that fails, he said, he would introduce legislation to change government audio-visual policies.

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FEDERAL FILM-MAKING HIT (Continued)

Waste and Duplication Found in U.S. Film Programs

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Gavin said if Goldwater's recommendations were put into effect they could mean \$25 million in new earnings for workers in the private audio-visual industry.

Goldwater stressed that the problems noted in his report are "symptomatic of the bureaucratic tangle that is so evident in many areas of government. The blame for this situation cannot be given to one particular administration, and anyone who would use this report as an indictment against any one administration would be totally inaccurate and absolutely wrong."